Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1823. [NO. 30.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

Governor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the Cheraw side of the north east branch of the Cape Fear and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in quality to any in the state, being a loxu rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro of cotton, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and grass as it is capable of being made rich meadow by proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it dry, and well fitted for the culture of cotton and small grain of every kind, as the it now in culture proves, as it produces, in equal to any land of the same quality in the the whole tract is susceptible of being improved in value by industry and good hus for its uncommonly well watered, and for the most valuable white and red oak, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of superior quality, and capable of furnish a considerable quantity of staves, hoop poles, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly adapted to the West Indi markets, to which is at all times an outlet from the river bank by Wilming from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bo'd navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by H lly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land com with more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every descrip and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expence of time and labor, and a tract adjacent to it, there are three valuable saw mills, some of which *have made cedar plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract*, so that it enjoys every facility that can be desired for manufacturing the timber into fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser by using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed by the present owner, to say, that the shameful dissolution command on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

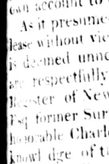
I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in the possession until all hope of friendly accommodation is extinguished.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Atty for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years the first 5 year without interest.

Georgia Sept. 15. 18*

Lands for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 350 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Georgia and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 6 and 500 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—2m

ENTERTAINMENT, By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Oct. 6 1823.—10*

Runaway.

Negro man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some homespun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, of Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. April 8, 1823. 10tt

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting	$6
French,	6

Classical department under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM HAMILTON.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq. President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

New Goods.

WILLIAMS & FENN, have just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season, which they will sell on as good terms as they can be purchased in this place. Those wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at their old stand on Person street, first door east of Wm. Sparder.

They have, also, 30 casks Cheese,
175 boxes Soap.

WILLIAMS & FENN

Nov. 6, 1823.—3*

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street*, to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of T. C. Hooper, esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclips* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters, Valises, Saddle Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fond of hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

The above articles will be found, on examination, to be exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states.

September 18, 1823.—15v128.

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity, *September Term* 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lamply, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill, otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

Sm30. E. LOVE, C. S. C.

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington: so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Bienvoragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones.

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase, 150 Hughes' Crab Apple grafted Trees, and 50 grafted Horse Apple do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fayetteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP WILLIAM,

JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,

270 tons burthen; has half her freight engaged. For freight, or passage, apply to

W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or
J. F. & J. LIPPITT Fayetteville.

November 6,——23tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Pasteboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 3 ——1*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & CO. have just received in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions which they offer for prices lower than usual for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real White Lemere's Cards
50 doz Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 yds. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
50 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Winsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Side Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes of different descriptions.

June 4, 1823 1.tf.

LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR sale, at the Book Store of Archibald McRae & Co. copies of *The Second Law Register of the United States*, Vol. 3 & 4 (Royal 8vo. Pages, 450,) containing State Law and Regulations &c. by *Wm. Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work contains a full view of the Laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much gratified with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy of the two volumes completed had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor applied for a notice, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I express however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, but I suppose that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as the case calls for, and I find them every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must know, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of state Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Public, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United states, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

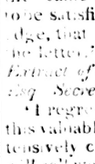
RICH. HARISON.	JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET.	SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN.	S. JONES.

New York, June, 1823.

☞[These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first as being of most immediate importance.]

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner* and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

June 12 JOHN M. DOBBIN.

Blanks.

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
30 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets bleached, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. A. W.

24*

FALL GOODS. Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT* of seasonable GOODS which they offer to their customers and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Bocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Plaines and Sagathies
3, 3½ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazets and Bombazines
Merinoe,
Domestic Caroline, } PLAIDS.
Grassian, and
Tartan,
Cashmere,
Merino Printed, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.
and Cassimere
Canton and Satin Crape Shawls
Ditto Robes and Scarfs
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do.
Do black Gros De Naples
Do do Italian Lustring
Do white Sattinand Florence } SILKS.
Silk Velvets, black, olive, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd, worsted } Hosiery.
do Lamb's Wool
black and white Silk
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid,
Silk,
Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Woodstock } GLOVES.
Buckskin
York Nan,
and Silk
Superior undressed Cotton Prints
3-4 4-4 and 5-4 brown Sheetings and Sheetings
do do bleached do do } Domestic
3-4 and 6-4 common and sup'r. checks.
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes.
4-4 Irish Linens, in white and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant Tambour'd and Sewed, Swiss, } Muslins.
Mull and Book,
do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whittemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging,
Twilled Sacking and Osnaburgs.——23*

P. J. Tillinghast,

Offers for sale the following staple articles, to wit:

25 ps. prime heavy Cotton bagging
2 do Hessian do
1 bale heavy twine, for sewing cotton bagging
5 ps. Porter sheetings and Oznaburgs
100 straws half pint tumblers
12 casks prime Northern Cheese
25 bbls. Irish Potatoes
20 bbls. good Muscovado sugar
50 bbls. Loaf do
5 hhds Molasses
1 hhd. best Jamaica Rum
3 do N. E. do
50 bags prime green Porto Rico Coffee
75 casks well assorted cut Nails and Brads
3 casks wrought do
10 bbls green Copperas
15 tons assorted Russia and Swedes Iron
1500 bush. Liverpool ground Salt
25 sacks blown do

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—150 ps. assorted brown, bleached and blue Stripes, Chambrays, 6-4 Ginghams, Checks, Diaper, Ticking &c

INDIA GOODS—Plaid Florentine, blk. Levantine, Sarcenets, sarcenets, blk. handkerchiefs, and yellow Nankeens, Imperial, Hyson Young Hyson and Bohea Teas.

ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest importations—Hard Ware, Cutlery and Hollow Ware.

10 kegs Dupont's Powder; shot and Bar Lead; Pepper, Spice and pure ground Ginger; Linseed, Lamp and Tanners' Oil; Paints, dry and in oil; Indigo; Logwood and Madder; Men's, women's, boys' and girl's stout leather and best Morocco Shoes and Bootees:—together with a variety of other merchandise.

Part of the above Goods in store, the remainder soon expected to hand.

Nov. 12, 1823—6t29

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in this state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29. 1823.—*32

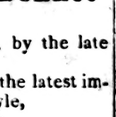
Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

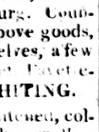
October 15, 1823.—2*

New Fancy Boot and Shoe Store.



A. G DEAL, informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken the New Store opposite the Cape-Fear Bank, where he has a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's fine and coarse BOOTS AND SHOES: he also carries on the manufacturing business, in all its branches. Those wishing to have their boots and shoes made particularly for them, can have them done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for manufacturing, left at this store, or that of H. G. Nelson & Co. will be attended to without delay.——25*

H. G. Nelson & Co.



HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, twenty packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20 ——2*

Dissolution

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store late occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

North Carlina Register, AND UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing office of Messrs. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of his publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at moderate price much ocal information which could not without considerable trouble be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Ed. or and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such a surance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing will, in due season be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Campbellton, July 24 1823. 6*

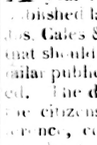
Notice to Bridge Contractors.

THE subscribers, in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Cumberland will on the 15th. December ensuing, between the hours of twelve and three o'clock, proceed to let, to the lowest bidder, the building of a Bridge across Rockfish Creek, where the road crosses said creek at Kelly's and Armour's mills. Specifications of the Bridge will be, on said day and place, exhibited, and in the mean time, be same may be seen on application to James Seawell.

CHARLES M'ALISTER
DUNCAN MUNROE
JAMES SEAWELL } Commissioners.

November 20 1823.—4 23.

To Rent,



A Comfortable dwelling house, and 2 acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the half way bridge to Campbellton.

A small dwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr. Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYRE, *Agent for the owners.*

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—1y*

Home Concerns.

We have lately perused a Pamphlet, printed at the office of Messrs. GALES & SON, Raleigh, entitled "Thoughts on a policy proposed to be pursued in respect to our Banks; Internal Improvements, and our Social and Moral Condition. Addressed to ALFRED MOORE, Esq. Speaker of the House of Commons of North-Carolina—By a Citizen of Orange:" and believing that many of these "thoughts" are worthy the attention of all, who feel an interest in the prosperity and improvement of the state, we propose to lay before our readers some extracts from each of the subjects treated of in the pamphlet. The author of these "thoughts," if report speak true, is a distinguished citizen of this state; and any thing that flows from his pen, particularly on subjects so deeply interesting to our fellow-citizens generally, is entitled to serious consideration.

The conduct of our banks in refusing to pay specie for their notes when presented, has excited a deep feeling in the state, and been the fruitful theme for stump-orators and would-be-statesmen: and the people have been induced, by the clamors of the ignorant, and craftiness of the designing, to attribute all the embarrassments and distresses of the times to the Banks. That many individuals have been ruined, and that many more have been, and still are, harrassed and perplexed, by the facilities which have been afforded for obtaining loans, is not denied; but in most cases, the fault is to be attributed to the individuals, not to the Banks. "If the Banks had refused to loan to the extent required," says the author of the pamphlet under consideration, "great clamour would have been made against them, and the old story re-iterated, that the Directors kept the money for their own private purposes." The people, unconsciously, have been led into error; and until the true causes of the evils complained of shall be perceived, the proper correctives will not be applied: that these causes, and the measures which should be adopted to remove them, are plainly and satisfactorily pointed out, in the subjoined extracts, we think cannot be questioned:

"As to the complaint, that the Banks do not regularly pay specie, I admit the fact to be so; but at the same time, I am of opinion, that it is fortunate for North-Carolina, that our Banks do not pay specie, and that our Bank paper is below par. This is not an opinion lately formed: I openly avowed it, and advocated it more than five years ago; and what has happened since in this state has confirmed this opinion. What has turned the trade of the middle and western counties to the Cape-Fear? What has loosened our prejudices for the Virginia markets, but the depreciation of our Bank paper? Let it again be at par, and our merchants will turn their trade into its old channels. The forming of a home market in North-Carolina, is so desirable, that no price which can be paid for it is too great. The staple commodities which are raised in this state, are more than sufficient to buy all the goods and merchandize which are wanted by the people. Why not encourage a state of things which shall give us a market for those commodities at home, and which shall bring to the same market all the goods and merchandize which are wanted? Our Bank paper answers every purpose at home; the planter or farmer does not hesitate to take it in payment for his cotton, tobacco, or wheat.

Why is our Bank paper below par, and why do not the Banks pay specie? It is because we have little foreign trade: It is because our Banks have very few of those facilities for procuring specie, which Banks in large commercial cities enjoy: It is because our merchants do not *import*, and therefore do not pay for their goods in our cotton, tobacco and wheat; but buy their goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg and Charleston, and have to pay for them in money. This course of trade draws *out* of the state a vast portion of our Bank notes, which are collected sometimes by merchants and sometimes by brokers, and returned to the Banks for specie. Our Banks have no means of procuring regular supplies of specie to meet these calls; and the consequence is, that they are compelled to refuse payment for their notes. Were our trade confined at home, our notes would not circulate abroad, and our Banks would be enabled, like those of New-York and Pennsylvania, at all times to redeem their notes in specie; for it would seldom or ever happen that a large run would be made upon any of the Banks. The supplies of specie which the Banks could procure, would be sufficient to replace in their vaults all that the special wants of individuals would draw out.

One thing is certain: our Banks cannot pay their expenses and make dividends of six per cent. upon their capital stock, and be prepared to pay specie at all times, whilst our trade continues to draw such a great portion of their notes *out* of the state. The question then comes round to this: Is it better for the state at large, that the Banks shall pay specie, and make dividends of five per cent. and our trade be directed to the commercial towns of other states, as it always has been; or pay specie as it shall suit their convenience, make dividends of eight per cent. and our trade be confined at home, a home market established, and our Bank paper thereby raised at *par*. The Banks, by refusing to pay specie, except when it suits their convenience, are gradually bringing about a change in the direction of our trade; they are withdrawing it from abroad and concentrating it at home. This has not been their *object:* they have had their own safety for their object. But is immaterial from what motive they have acted; they are subserving the best interests of the state. For, I repeat it, we must have a home market before we shall be a respectable State, or a wealthy one: and I would purchase it at any price which the people can pay, if it cannot be had on cheaper terms. What would be the state of things if we had such a home market?

1. Our country merchants would take from their dealers the products of their farms in payment for their goods. At present, only a few of our country merchants accommodate their dealers in this way. Nine-tenths of the debts contracted with these merchants are paid in money; and hence it is that a country store is generally a curse upon the neighborhood in which it is established. It regularly drains the neighborhood of its cash once or twice a year, and winds up its business by impoverishing its dealers and enriching constables.

2. The profit made by the importing merchant would be kept among us and add to the permanent wealth of the state. This profit is now made by the merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg and Charleston. This profit is seldom less than fifteen per cent. upon the sterling prices; and amounts to more than half a million of dollars annually. This sum is lost every year to the state, by the unfortunate course of our trade.

3. One or more commercial towns would grow up in the state. These towns would concentrate wealth and genius, and thereby give new impulses to civilization, and to refinement in manners, literature and the arts. Such towns would have an effect upon the whole of our population, cherish a pride for the state, and in that way elevate the character of the people.

4. A home market would bring the people of the state together, and make them acquainted with each other. At present the people of the east are strangers to those of the west; they have no point of union, *no coming together*, except in the General Assembly, and *there* they meet with mutual jealousy, as if they belonged to different governments, and were not members of the same family. This jealousy destroys every liberal attempt that is made to improve the condition of the state. It is a jealousy that is founded in ignorance; the people of the west are ignorant of the condition of the eastern part of the state, and those of the east are equally as ignorant of the condition of their brethren to the west. I appeal with confidence to any intelligent man, who has traveiled over the state, for the truth of this assertion. Collectively, we know more of South-Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Virginia, than of North-Carolina.

5. A home market would contribute to give us respectability with our neighbors, as well as with ourselves. It would give to us a character and a sentiment of independence: a sentiment that is allied to the purest patriotism and noblest virtues.

6. A home market would establish the credit of our Banks, and raise their paper to *par* value.

7. Among other benefits that would result from a home market, we should be freed from the tribe of collectors, who swarm among us from other states, once at least in every year, to gather up and take off the money which people have received for their last crop.

How then shall we get a home market? Will the depreciation of our Bank paper alone produce it? I fear not: that has produced, and will still continue to produce a partial effect. But something else must be done: we must open to our commerce new channels, and make such improvements as will concentrate it at a few points. This leads me to the second inquiry."

We shall, in a future paper, make some further extracts, to show the writer's views on the "policy to be pursued with respect to our Internal Improvements:" at this time, we have not room for any thing more than we have given above.

Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.....MONDAY, DEC. 15.

Mr. M'Dowell presented a bill to allow commissions to constables on all sums above sixty dollars.

Mr. M'Leary, a bill concerning the estates of persons non compos mentis.

Mr. Seawell, a bill respecting the marriage of infants who belong to any seminary of learning in this state.

Which bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill to amend an act passed at the last General Assembly, supplemental to an act passed at the present General Assembly, for the division of Rowan county, was read and amended on motion of Mr. Martin, by adding the following: "Provided that nothing in this act contained is intended in any way to affect the dividing line, heretofore established between Rowan and Davidson." The bill then passed its third reading, and was sent to the House of Commons for concurrence.

Mr. M'Dowell moved for a re consideration of the bill which was rejected by the Senate on Saturday last, to regulate the practice in the Superior Courts of Law of this state. There being an equal number for and against this motion, the Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the bill being re-considered, Mr. M'Dowell moved to postpone the further consideration thereof until to-morrow.

Mr. Cameron, from the joint committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill concerning the Roanoke Navigation Company, and a bill concerning the Clubfoot and Harlow's Creek Canal Company—which were read the first time.

The bill to amend an act passed in the year 1813 to exempt vessels under sixty tons burthen, entering the Cape-Fear river from paying pilotage, was read the third time.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and the bill to amend an act passed in the year 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice within this state, was read the second time. Mr. Hill, of Franklin, moved to amend the bill by striking out the tenth section, and inserting the following: "Be it further enacted, that so much of the several acts of Assembly heretofore passed, establishing Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that the Courts appointed and established by this act, shall be holden by seven Judges, to be elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the present General Assembly, and commissioned by the Governor."

Mr. Callaway moved that the bill, with the amendment under consideration, be indefinitely postponed—which was not agreed to. The question then recurred on the adoption of Mr. Hill's amendment, and the question was determined in the negative—Yea 1, Nays 58.

The said bill still under consideration, Mr. Pearsall moved to strike out the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections—Not agreed to.

Mr. Seawell moved an amendment to the 15th section, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.—Mr. Cameron from the joint committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill concerning the Cape-Fear Navigation Company—Read the first time.

Mr. Jackson presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1822, making compensation to the jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Moore, Carteret, and Bertie, so far as the same relates to the county of Moore—and a bill to repeal an act passed in 1822, to regulate the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the counties of Cabarrus, Moore, and Montgomery, so far as the same relates to Moore.

Mr. Callaway, a bill creating a permanent fund for Internal Improvements, and to consolidate the several acts of Assembly creating funds for that purpose. Read the first time.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1806 for the more convenient administration of justice, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Welborn, referred to a select committee. Messrs. Welborn, Forney, Torrence, Martin, Cameron, Vanhook, Bethune and Marshall, compose this committee.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.—Received from the House of Commons a message proposing that the bill to repair and improve the road leading from Huntsville in Surry county to the Virginia line by the way of the Civil Gap in Ashe county—the resolution instructing the committee on Internal Improvements to enquire into the expediency of retaining the services of the Civil Engineer—the petition of sundry persons of Sampson county, and the petition of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, be referred to the committee of both Houses on Internal Improvements—agreed to.

Mr. Cameron from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill authorising the making and improving a road from Ashville to Rutherfordton—read the first time.

Mr. Cameron from the select committee to whom was referred the bill to amend an act passed in 1806 for the more convenient administration of justice, reported the said bill with sundry amendments: the same being under consideration, Mr. Hawkins moved that the bill together with the amendments be indefinitely postponed—which was not agreed to.

Mr. M'Leod moved an amendment to the bill to follow the 23d section, fixing 2 years as the length of time for the continuance of the act—not agreed to.

Mr. Seawell moved an amendment, confining the charges of the Judges to matters of law only—Which was likewise rejected.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, which was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 31, Nays 29.

The bill to allow commissions to constables on all sums above sixty dollars, was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.—Mr. Polk presented the petition of certain persons of Mecklenburg on the subject of a public road in Surry county—referred, to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Williamson, of Northampton, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That no bill which has been, or hereafter may be rejected, shall be re-considered during the present session.

Mr. Beall moved for the indefinite postponement of this resolution, which was carried.

The bill compelling the Banks of this State to pay specie, was read the 1st time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16.—The following resolution was presented by Mr. Jeter:

Whereas, great inconvenience is felt by the citizens of this state, in rendering a list of their lands and affixing the value thereof, to a Justice of the Peace, which has rendered the law inoperative, in producing the effect desired.

Whereas, great public loss is sustained by the revenue in the unjust and unequal value that is assessed upon the lands of this state, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that two free-holders be associated with a justice of the peace in valuing the lands.

The resignation of Thomas G. Polk, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, was read and accepted.

Mr. Strange presented a bill to repeal an act to establish a Court of Probate in the County of Cumberland, and for other purposes.

The resignation of Stephen Millet, Col. Commandant of the Militia of Duplin county, was read and accepted.

Mr. Sellers presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Sampson county, praying for an appropriation of money to enable them to clear out the great Cohera Swamp. Referred to the joint Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Baine, the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges from $2500 to $2000, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill concerning the duties of Guardians, and the bill to amend an act for raising a fund, for erecting the buildings, and for the support of the University of North-Carolina, were on their third reading indefinitely postponed.

The House took up the resolution submitted by Mr. Beall, on the 28th ult. for the appointment of a select Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1815, providing for the election of electors to vote for a President and Vice President of the United States by general ticket, &c.

Mr. Leonard moved for its indefinite postponement, which was carried—Yeas 78, Nays 45.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17.—Mr. Melcher presented a bill to regulate the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county.

Mr. Sidbury, a bill to increase Constables fees in the county of New-Hanover.

Mr. Seawell, a bill concerning the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore—which bills were read the first time.

Mr. Baker presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Legislature that it will be to the advantage of the state of North Carolina, to discharge Hamilton Fulton, Civil Engineer, from any further services after the 1st of January, 1824; and that the contract made by the Board of Internal Improvement with the said Civil Engineer, cease on the first of January aforesaid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ashe presented a bill concerning the Sheriff of Cumberland county and Special Justices of Fayetteville—Read the 1st time.

The following bills were read the 3d time and postponed indefinitely:

The bill providing for the payment of Jurors in the Supreme Court—the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, concerning the proving of wills, &c.—the bill to amend the Inspection laws of this State so far as respects Turpentine; and the bill to amend an act passed in 1813, to exempt vessels under sixty tons burthen, entering the Cape-Fear River, from paying pilotage.

The bill to continue in force an act passed in 1822, concerning the entries of land in this State, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Stanly, was indefinitely postponed—Yeas 67, Nays 53.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 15.—Mr. PARROTT offered the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising an additional number of sloops of war to be built and equipped for the service of the United States.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

In pursuance of notice given on Friday last, Mr. HAYNE rose to ask leave to offer a resolution to propose, to the Legislatures of the several States, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President by the Electors, and to prevent the election from devolving, in any event, upon the House of Representatives.

Leave was granted to Mr. HAYNE to introduce the following resolution, which was read, passed to a second reading, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution:

"If no person voted for, according to the constitution, as President of the United States, shall have a majority of the votes of the whole number of the electors, then the President of the United States shall forthwith issue his proclamation, calling upon the electors to convene at ——, on the —— day of ——, thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a President; that the electors when so convened, shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a President of the United States, and a majority of the whole number of electors, shall be necessary to a choice.

"And should no person voted for, according to the constitution, as Vice-President of the United States, have a majority of votes of the whole number of electors, then the President of the United States shall forthwith issue his proclamation, calling upon the electors to convene at ——, on the —— day of ——, thereafter, for the purpose of choosing a Vice-President; that the electors, when so convened, shall choose, immediately, by ballot, a Vice-President of the United States, and a majority of the whole number of electors shall be necessary to a choice."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 15—Mr. HEMPHILL, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill, entitled "An act to procure the necessary surveys and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals;" which, having been twice read, he proposed to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The following resolution offered on Friday last, by Mr. COOK, was taken up:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House all the information in his possession, teuding to shew the circumstances connected with a recent robbery of the Land Office at Vandalia, in the state of Illinois; and the justice of releasing the receiver of public moneys from his liability to the government for the sums lost by the said robbery.

This resolution was agreed to, *nem. con.*

The following resolution, offered on Friday, by Mr. FULLER, was taken up:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House a plan for the peace establishment of the Navy of the United States.

This resolution, also, was agreed to, *nem. con.*

Mr. POINSETT submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the construction of ten additional sloops of war.

Mr. MERCER presented the following resolution, which lies one day of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to transmit to this House a list of the officers of the Navy of the United States, denoting the periods of their admission into the public service; the dates of their present commissions, and the time of their actual service at sea since the 1st of Januury, 1815.

On motion of Mr. MERCER, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of associating with the Military Academy at West Point, a school of instruction for the Midshipmen of the Navy of the United States.

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of securing in the medical department of the Navy, the benefits of professional skill and experience, by a due apportionment of the pay of the surgeons and their mates to the time of their actual service, and by requiring an examination by a Board of Physicians, of all persons applying for admission therein.

Mr. ALLEN, of Tennessee, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to lay before this House, a list of the Post Offices designated Distributing Offices, in the several States and Territories; also, the duties required to be performed by deputy Postmasters at such offices, with the regulations adopted for securing a direct conveyance to letters, &c. destined for offices on intermediate post-routes.

The resolution lies one day, of course.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:
THURSDAY MORNING DECEMBER 25 1823

THE FAYETTEVILLE ACADEMY *will be opened on the first Monday in January.*

The English Male Department will be taught by Mr. HUSTED, *a graduate of Yale College, and who comes highly recommended by President* DAY *and the professors of that institution.*

WM. HAMILTON

2t31.

On our first page, will be found an account of the "last days of the Spanish Constitutional Government," drawn up and published by two members of the late Cortes. The circumstances attending the surrender of Cadiz, were certainly calculated to excite strong doubts as to the firmness and integrity of that body; and although we never doubted that many of its members were genuine patriots, and brave men, we were induced to conclude, that others of them, and perhaps a majority, were unworthy of the character which they assumed, and undeserving the sympathy of freemen. This vindication, however, is satisfactory, and we re-publish it, as an act of justice to those patriots, "whose honor is all the wealth they now possess, and which they have preserved at so great a sacrifice."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The bill to compel the Banks to pay specie, was, on motion of Mr. Helme, indefinitely postponed in the House of Commons on Thursday last, by a vote of 63 to 58.

The bill to establish Courts of Equity, separate from Courts of Law, within this state, was read the second time on Friday last, and on motion of Mr. Alston, indefinitely postponed—Yeas 62, Nays 58. We are informed, however, by a letter from a member of the Assembly to his friend in this place, that the above vote has been reconsidered, and the bill passed its second reading, and would probably be adopted by the House of Commons.

On Saturday, a preamble and resolution disapproving of a Caucus Nomination of Washington, were introduced by Mr. Turrentine; and on motion of Mr. Strange, were indefinitely postponed—Yeas 78, Nays 52. We learn, from a creditable source, that, so far as it can be ascertained, the majority members opposed to Mr. Crawford, voted for the postponement; if this be a fact—and we have little doubt it is,—Mr. Crawford's friends will find it difficult to make out a majority for him in the House of Commons.

New Pamphlet.—We have received a few copies of a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the Presidential Election;" and we recommend it to the attention of those who have, as well as those who have not, read the "*Four Letters.*" This is no catch-penny production: it is written with ability, and by a citizen of our own state; and is a fair and animated appeal to the good sense of the community.

Dr. *Benjamin Robinson*, we are requested to state, declines being a candidate for the office of Magistrate of Police, for the ensuing year.

Fayetteville Academy.

The semi-annual examination of the students in this institution, took place on Thursday and Friday last. The students, in all the different branches, gave evidence of very great improvement, alike honorable to themselves, and creditable to the institution. Several medals and premiums were distributed; and among them, was a large gold medal, to be awarded to the young lady who should made the greatest general improvement during the session. The committee found it utterly impossible to make the distinction required; and they therefore awarded it to the young ladies, Misses C. M'Rae, M'Millan, Chalmers, Dickson, M'Cracken, and Buchanan, (of S. C.) who are to draw lots for it, in the presence of the committee, on the first day of the next quarter.

Want of room prevents us from giving a more particular account of this examination; but we cannot close even this brief notice, without expressing our belief, that the Academy, under its present arrangement, possesses advantages not inferior to those of any similar institution in the state.

The London papers state, that a Congress will certainly be held on the affairs of South-America. When the character of the parties to that Congress is taken into view, the result may be easily foretold—the re-subjugation of South-America will be resolved on. Admitting the possibility, that in an undertaking of this kind, the Allies would be as successful as they have been in Italy and Spain, the question then occurs, would such a Congress next be held on the affairs of *North-America?* And would not an attempt be made to restore us to the "family of nations," and to the embraces of legitimacy? Such a project is within the range of probability; for there is no calculating to what extent the infatuation of success might lead the despots of the old world. It is the part of wisdom, then, to be prepared for a struggle, not only for our liberties, but for our national existence; and we trust, that in the present uncertain state of things, the political party in Congress will have enough of political discernment to suspend, for a while, any farther attack on our fortifications, and other means of defence.

THE GREEKS.

Meetings have been held in New York, Philadelphia, and some other northern towns, to procure subscriptions to aid the Greeks in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence. Several individuals have already made liberal donations; and in New-York, a Military Ball is to be given, on the 8th of January, (the anniversary of Jackson's victory,) the profits of which are to be devoted to the succor of the Greeks. While the members of the *Holy Alliance*, true to the detestable principles by which they are governed, look with an eye of jealousy on the contest between the *cross* and the *crescent*, because the exertions of the Greeks savour of *rebellion* against the *legitimate* authority of the Grand Turk,—it becomes the government and the people of America openly to express their sympathy for the Grecian patriots, and their detestation of a policy, which would suffer that brave people to be exterminated, or what is worse, become a victim of Turkish cruelty and oppression, the bare mention of which makes humanity shudder,—lest countenance should be given to *rebellion!* A policy so selfish and unchristian, is well worthy the leagued despots of Europe; but it is abhorrent to every philanthropic and christian feeling, and would be indignantly frowned upon even by the uncivilized heathens of our forests.

Turkish Atrocity.—A Greek Priest, named *Christ*, has been *crucified* by the Turks, in mockery of his *name!* After being tortured in this way for several hours, he was bathed with pitch, and burnt alive! And yet the christian kings of Europe permit their fellow-christians to be tortured in this manner by the Turkish infidels, because the Greeks are in arms against their *legitimate* sovereign, and therefore to succor them, would be giving aid to *rebellion!* Europe, indeed, is fallen and degraded, and the days of her chivalry have gone by. Legitimacy sits like an incubus on that portion of the globe, and every generous sentiment and noble purpose droop beneath its withering influence. Alexander is the friend of *peace:* for the *peace* he would give, is the death-like calm of despotism, more appalling than the whirlwind of desolation.

The following article from the *Charleston Courier*, is recommended to the attention of our Legislature. The public spirit and liberality of South-Carolina are highly honorable to her, and are well worth the imitation of her neighbors. *Hamburg*, which, in 1821, was a barren spot, is now, in consequence of the praise-worthy munificence of the Legislature of South-Carolina, a flourishing commercial town, and is diverting to Charleston a valuable trade, which has heretofore enriched Augusta and Savannah, and added yearly to the wealth of Georgia. While we applaud, therefore, the conduct of our sister state,—and while we look, without envy, upon her exertions to draw into her own coffers the wealth of her neighbors,—we would urge upon our legislature corresponding exertions, to secure to their fellow-citizens, not the trade of their sister states, but the invaluable benefits which may, and ought to, be derived from the resources of their *own* state. This may be easily done, by a judicious and liberal appropriation of the public funds, for the improvement of the state, by constructing durable roads, cleaning out our rivers, and making such canals as will increase the facility of communication with our own market towns, instead of spending our money on such objects as are directly calculated to turn the channel of our most valuable trade into another state. If North-Carolina does not look to her own interest, it is quite certain that none of her sister states will look to it for her: they will profit by our inactivity, and aggrandize themselves at our expense. While we are deliberating, they are acting: and when we become prepared to put forth our strength, the golden opportunity may have passed by, and the course of trade received too powerful an impulse to be directed into another channel. It may have been wise in us, heretofore, to "*feel our way;*" but it is now time to act with promptness and decision.

From the Charleston Courier.

We have received a copy of the Bill concerning the town of Hamburg. It authorizes a term of three years as a further exemption from taxes, on all taxable property in that place, in addition to the term of five years already granted by the act of 1822. The ware-house erected by Mr. SHULTZ, is to be made a public ware-house, and all persons appointed weighers, must enter upon the performance of their duties, by taking an oath for the faithful discharge of the same. It appears also, that $5000 is to be appropriated for building a bridge over St. Stephen's Creek; $2000 for repairing the roads in that neighborhood; $15,000 (heretofore appropriated but not yet received) for improving the navigation of Wall's Cut, and $5000 for Bull's, Wappoo and New Cuts, in the inland passage. The appropriations for St Stephen's Creek and the inland passage from Charleston to Savannah, are to be expended by Mr. SHULTZ alone, as sole commissioner. In making exchanges or payments, Mr. SHULTZ is also authorized to issue certificates of debt, redeemable at any future period, and entitling the holders to a lien on Hamburg.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	Qu'ty rated.	From D. C	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 [illegible]	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	do	[illegible]	40
Peach,	do.	45	50
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	31
Butter,	do	13	15
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	2	28
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	26	27
2d & 3d qual.	do	23	24
Candles, Mould,	do	12	13
Spermaceti,	do		34
	do	12½	13
Cotton,			
Corn,	bushel	35	40
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	1	1
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	85	90
Flour, Fine,	barrel.	$5	5½
Superfine,	do		
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	gross	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	28	30
Sole	do		28
Bridle	side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	100 lb	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	gallon,	30	32
Nutmegs	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel,	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon,	85	1 00
Pork	barrel,	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf,	lb	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	90	1 00
Turks Island,	do	90	
St. Ubes, &c.	do		
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7½	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	16	18
German	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	6	7
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	3 50
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	90	
Whiskey,	gallon,	37½	0
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

FARMER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken that well known Establishment, situated on the North East Corner of the Public Square, and recently occupied by Mr. W. F. Smith as a House of Entertainment, where nothing in his power shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their company. His stables are well supplied with the best of provender, and attended by faithful servants.

E. LOVE.

Wadesborough, Anson County, 19th December 1823. 4t33.

The Annual Renting

Of PEWS in the Presbyterian Church, will take place on Monday, the 29th instant

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 8, are required to meet at Mason Hall, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when an installation of the Officers will take place.—By order,

DAVID STEPHENSON, *Sec'ry.*

December 23, 5823.—1w.

For Sale,

20 hhds. Sugar
13 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea
50 pieces superior Cotton Bagging
38 coils Rope
20 bags Shot
30 bags Coffee
15 bbls. prime Sugar.

WANTED,

United States' Bank Stock, South Carolina and Georgia Notes.

BILLS on New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and United States' Bank Notes, for sale, in sums to suit purchasers.

O. P. STARK,
Hay street.

December 20. 1823.—3t32.

LIKENESSES.

BISBEY, PORTRAIT PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he intends to continue a short time in this city, and will be ready to attend any orders in the line of his profession, at the Planter's Hotel; or will wait on those who may prefer it, at their place of residence. Terms are, for small sizes, from ten to twenty dollars each; large, (the size of life,) from twenty to fifty. Mr. B. flatters himself, from the long experience and practice which he has had in taking likenesses, both in Europe and America, that he will be able generally to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their commands.

☞The colors used are all Minerals, and warranted never to fade or change

December 25, 1823.—2 31p.

Notice.

ON or about the last of October or first of November last, I gave a note for twenty dollars, payable to Willis Council, which note I placed in the hands of Allan McCorquodale to deliver to said Council—which has not been done; and said McCorquodale has removed out of this state. I therefore forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I am determined not to pay it to any person except said Willis Council, or his order.

A. S. C. NEWSOM

December 23, 1823.—3t32.

Notice.

THE subscriber forewarns all persons from trading for two notes, executed by him to Caleb Howell, for eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents each, the one due 25th Dec. instant; the other on the 25th December next ensuing. The said notes have not been given for a valuable consideration, being obtained by fraud and collusion, by the said Caleb Howell, the drawee having failed to comply with the consideration and conditions promised by said Caleb Howell, at the drawing of said notes.

ISAAC ROBERTS.

Moore County, Dec 6 1823.—3t32p.

MORE NEW

Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price.

BM BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Hiring and Renting,

AT THE USUAL PLACE.

ON the first day of January next, will be hired, for one year, the negroes belonging to Elizabeth, Farquhar, Sarah and Mary Campbell, minors, heirs of James Campbell, dec. and the lands belonging to said heirs, rented or leased. Any person wishing to view the lands before the day of hiring, can see those near Averasborough, by applying to the subscriber; and those lying near Fayetteville, on the Sandy Field, and about 4 or 5 acres enclosed in the field where Thos. Evans, dec. formerly lived (on the land commonly called the McArthur lands.) Notes, with approved securities, will be required of those hiring or renting.

JNO. HODGES, *Guardian*
of Averasborough.

Cumberland County, Dec 19, 1823.

AND on the same day and place, will be rented or leased, 3½ acres of land joining Lord's and Hadley's lands, on the east side of Cape-Fear river, and some lots in the town of Fayetteville, belonging to the minor heirs of Alex. Bohannon, dec. Also, the plantation whereon said deceased formerly lived, which was laid off for Mrs. Bohannon; and a plantation lying on Cranthan's creek, belonging to Capt. Thos. Peyton, of Alabama, on the same terms as above.

JNO. HODGES,
Guardian and Agent.

—1w—

For Sale,

Forty bags of Coffee
Two hhds. brown Sugar
Seventy kegs white Lead, ground in oil
Ten tons bar Iron
Fifty pieces 42 inch Cotton Bagging
Ten coils Bale Rope—Bagging and Seine Twine
Ten pieces Osnaburgs
Six quarter casks sweet Malaga Wine
Three half pipes Teneriffe do.
Two qr. casks Madeira do.
One pipe French Brandy
Two casks London Porter
Twenty boxes, one doz. each, Northern Cider
Twenty hhds. retailing Molasses
Two barrels Tanner's Oil
Thirty barrels Mackarel
Six barrels green Copperas
Twelve kegs cut Nails
One hundred and fifty empty Bags
One ton Chalk
Six bags of Pepper
Twenty bags of Shot
Five pieces of Carpeting. Also, a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE.

December 24, 1823.—4t33.

Notice.

PURSUANT to an order and decree of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1823, I shall proceed to sell several valuable negroes, belonging to the estate of Emily and Mary Newberry, (for the purpose of making an equal distribution among the heirs) on the second day of January next, at the Store House of Isaac Newberry, twelve miles below Fayetteville, on a credit of six months. Notes, with approved security, will be required before the property is delivered

ISAAC NEWBERRY, *Adm'r.*
of the Estate of Emily and Mary Newberry.

December 10, 1823.—1w.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

OFFER FOR SALE,

One thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
Prime Muscovado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls.
Twenty bags St. Domingo Coffee
Twenty hhds. Guadaloupe Molasses
Bags Pepper, Alspice and Ginger
Kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
Sweedes Iron, assorted—German and blistered Steel
Hoop and sheet Iron
Twenty boxes cotton and wool Cards
Kegs white Lead and Spanish Brown, in oil
Bengal Indigo, first and second qualities
Kegs Madder, Copperas, Saltpetre and Glauber Salts
An assortment of Paints and Dye Stuffs.

December 24, 1823.—3t32.

Notice.

THE negroes belonging to the estate of James MacRackan, jun. Esq. deceased, will be hired, for one year, at the Town House, on the first day of January next. Persons having the negroes in possession, are desired to return them on that day, clothed agreeably to contract.

JNO. HUSKE, } *Guardians.*
JNO. M. DOBBIN, }

December 24. 1823.—1w

Notice.

THE negroes belonging to the estate of J. Winslow, Esq. dec will be hired for one year, at the Town-House, on the first day of January next. At the same time and place, the Houses and Lands belonging to the said estate, will be rented for one year.

J. W. WRIGHT, } *Ex'rs.*
JNO. HUSKE, }

December 24 1823.—1w.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24. 1823.—30tf.

H. Gorham & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING, NEAR THE STATE-HOUSE,
A handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Recently purchased at New-York Auction;
AMONG WHICH ARE:

Common fine to superfine blue, black, brown, drab, olive and mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres; red, white & yellow Flannels; Sattinetts; blue plains, point blankets; crimson, scarlet and drab, bordered & plain Cassimere Shawls; Cassimere Points and Scarfs; plain, black, and assorted figured Bombazetts; Calicoes, assorted; Valencia Vesting; Steam Loom Shirting; 9-8 and 6-4 Cambric; Mulls; Jubilee Cords; 6-4 Book Muslin; Irish Linen; Cotton and Linen Brown Hollands; Caroline Robe Dresses; white Jaconet Cravats; 4-4 to 8-4 Cotton Shawls; Handkerchiefs, of different descriptions; black French Crape; Chappa Romalls; Suspenders; Men's Beaver Gloves; Women's black Worsted Hose; Negro Stockings; Men's mixed half Hose; black Silk Florentine; Plaid Canton Hkfs. and Satin figured do.; Combs, &c. Together with a handsome assortment of Domestic Cotton Goods, such as 3-4, 9-8 and 4-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheeting; Plaids; Bed Tick, Cotton Yarn, &c. which they offer for sale, by the piece or package, at unprecedented low prices, and on accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Dec. 25.—4t33.

The Hay-Mount Academy

WILL be opened on the first Monday in January next.

J. FINMAN

December 24 1823.—2t31.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Have just received by the Steam-Boats,
AND FOR SALE,

50 Bags Coffee
20 Hhds. Molasses
20 Bbls. N. E. Rum
3 Hhds. do
25 Casks Nails
5 Casks Cheese
6 Bbls. Oranges
30 Packages of Glass-Ware
3 Hhds. Crockery, assorted
12 Boxes Cotton Cards
5 Trunks Shoes
4 Cases Looking Glasses
4 Bundles Hay
20 Boxes Cigars.

December 18.—29t31.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Williams & Fenn,

HAVE just received a fresh supply of STAPLE and FANCY ARTICLES, which they will sell at reduced prices for cash.—Among which are

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Cassimere Shawls, a large assortment
Furniture and common Calicoes
Bombazetts, plain and figured
Jaconet and 6¼ cotton Cambrics
Book Muslins and Lenoes, plain and figured
Thread Laces, uncommonly low
Canton Crapes and figured Robes
Cotton, silk and worsted Hose
Shirtings, Sheetings and Checks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

50 kegs first quality white Lead, in oil
barrels Linseed Oil.

December 18, 1823.—29t32.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville. Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

OVER-SHOES!

H. G. Nelson & Co.

Have just received

100 pair Gentlemen's Over-shoes.

Fayetteville, Dec 18, 1823.—3t31

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

For Liverpool,

THE STAUNCH BRITISH BRIG

COMMERCE,

Captain M'Kellar.

Burthen 200 tons, four and a half years old, will load at the wharfs in Wilmington, having one half of her cargo engaged, and will meet with despatch. For freight of 200 bales of Cotton, or passage, apply to JAMES A. BERRY & Co. or WILLKINGS & Co.

WHO OFFER FOR SALE,

1300 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt.

December 18.—2t30

AMOS KIMBALL

HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

Seal-skin Shoes!

JUST received per Steam-Boat, a few trunks Ladies' Philadelphia Seal-skin Walking Shoes, a very comfortable article for the present season.

H. G. NELSON & CO.

Dec. 18, 1823.—3t31

Wants a Situation,

AS Clerk and Book-Keeper, a young man who is well qualified to take charge of a set of Books, or attend to the duties of a retail store; good references will be given.—Apply to

WILLKINGS & Co.

December 17. 1823.—2t30.

COACHEES AND GIGS.

BELOW STEDMAN'S BRICK RANGE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces, that he has established himself permanently in the town of Fayetteville, with the view of pursuing the *Coach, Barouche, Charictee, Sulky, Gig, Harness, Saddle, Bridle and Trunk Making Business*, in all their varieties.

His knowledge and skill in the Coach and Gig making department have been acquired in one of the first factories in the northern cities; and having all the various branches filled with ability, but more particularly that of Ornamental Coach and Gig Painting, as he has recently employed a very superior and finished workman, from the city of New-York, he assures the public, that his work will be finished in a style at once tasteful and elegant; and no pains will be spared to render his work, as respects the quality, if not superior to all, at least equal to any similar establishment in the state.

☞Orders forwarded by mail or private conveyance, will meet with particular attention.

*** A choice selection of COACH MAKING MATERIALS will be constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at a small advance.

JACOB ALLEN.

December 18 1823.—29tf.

NEW FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

At the Sign of the Big Boot and Shoe.

THE subscriber, occupying the stand in the North West corner of Market square, has just opened and offers to the attention of the people of Fayetteville and its vicinity, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES of the latest fashion, and most approved manufacture. In his assortment are—

Ladies' first qual. Morocco Buckle and Strap Shoes
do do do Perry Ties
do do do Boot heeled Slippers
do do Seal Boots
do do Stuff do
do do do walking Shoes.

These shoes having been selected with attention, for the exclusive purpose of retailing, a recommendation of quality and fashion can be confidently given,

WM. L. HAWLEY.

November 26.—26tf.

CAROLINA HOTEL.

On Market Street, West of the Public Square,

AND OPPOSITE TO MR. ANDERSON'S.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that well known establishment formerly occupied by Major John Jennings as a public house, where nothing in his power shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call. He will take Boarders by the week, month, or year, on moderate terms.

W. F. SMITH.

Cheraw, S. C. 26th Nov. 1823.—4t31.

*** His Stables are well supplied with good Provender and attended by faithful ostlers.

Will be Rented,

ON the premises, for twelve months, on the 1st. day of January next, that well known Plantation called Stewartsville, the late residence of James Stewart, deceased, situate on the road leading from Fayetteville to the Long Bluff; being 40 miles distant from the former and 30 miles from the latter. There are 140 acres of land under cultivation, all of which is enclosed by a good fence; and as regards its fertility, inferior to none in this section of the country. This place possesses many superior advantages, having an excellent dwelling-house and kitchen, with suitable out-houses, which render it a good stand for a tavern. Also, a new and well finished store and ware-house, in which its late proprietor conducted the mercantile business for a length of time. The place is so well known, that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to rent, would do well to view the premises. Bond, with approved security will be required.

HECTOR MACEACHIN.
Guardian.

Richmond County N. C Dec. 8 1823.—3t30.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, containing about one hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 26.—*

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

STANZAS.

To the memory of the Spanish Patriots latest killed, in resisting the Regency and the Duke of Angouleme.—By T. Campbell.

Brave men, who at the Trocadero fell—
Beside your cannons conquer'd not, though slain,
There is a victory in dying well
For freedom,—and ye have not died in vain.
For come what may, there shall be hearts in Spain
To honor, ay embrace your martyr'd lot,
Cursing the Bigot's and the Bourbon's chain,
And looking on your graves, tho' trophied not,
As holier, hallow'd ground, than priests could make the spot!

What tho' your cause be baffled—freemen cast
In dungeons—dragged to death, or forced to flee;
Hope is not wither'd in affliction's blast:
The patriot's blood 's the seed of Freedom's tree;
And short your orgies of revenge shall be,
Cowl'd demons of the Inquisitorial cell;
Earth shudders at your victory—for ye
Are worse than common fiends from Heaven that fell,
The baser, ranker sprung, *Autochthones* of Hell.

Go to your bloody rites again:—bring back
The hall of horrors, and the assessor's pen,
Recording answers strich'd upon the rack;
Smile o'er the gaspings of spine-broken men:—
Preach, perpetuate damnation in your den:—
Then let your altars, ye blasphemers, peal
With thanks to Heaven that le you loose again,
To practice deeds with torture, fire and steel
No eye may see,—no tongue may challenge or reveal.

Yet laugh not in your carnival of crime
Too loudly, ye oppressor—Spain was free,
Her soil has felt the foot-prints, and her clime
Been winnow'd by the wings of Liberty,
And these even parting scatter as they flee
Though —influences, to live in hearts unborn,
Opinions that shall wrench the prison key
From Persecution—show her mask off-turn,
And tramp her bloated head beneath the foot of scorn.

Glory to them that died in this great cause!
Kings, bigots, can inflict no brand of shame,
Or shape of death to shroud them from applause:
No! manglers of the martyr's earthly frame,
Your hangman fingers cannot touch his fame.
Still in your prostrate land there shall be some
Proud hearts, the shrines of Freedom's vestal flame;
Long trains of ill may pass unheeded, dumb,
But Vengeance is to God and Justice is to come.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

From the London Courier, Nov. 6.

Last Days of the Constitutional Government of Spain.

Statement prepared by Senors Ruiz de la Vega and Oliver, Members of the Cortes, now in this country.

The sudden dissolution of the Constitutional Government of Spain, and the entrance of the French army into Cadiz, without effusion of blood, are events which too deeply interest the friends of liberty, not to render them anxious to obtain a correct account of the causes which led to such a lamentable result, and to be enabled to form a just opinion of the conduct of the persons who took part in the preceding transactions. Unfortunately these things have hitherto remained unknown. Imposture and calumny have been employed in fabricating accounts which are regarded as authentic. The character of the Spanish Cortes has been unjustly blackened; and Deputies, worthy of the esteem of all who respect virtue in misfortune, are exposed to bitter censures, more sensibly felt by those honorable men than all the privations, afflictions and mortifications, which have prepared for them in the last moments of their political career. The implacable enemies of the Constitution were not satisfied with the ruin and the extermination of the Constitutionalists; they wished to degrade and defame them, and to root up the last seeds of liberty, by persuading the people that its friends are wanting in every kind of virtue. Force enabled them to interrupt the communications with Cadiz before they obtained the triumph; and after it was obtained, being masters of the press, and exercising a most jealous police, they have taken care that the truth should not be published, and their false and calumnious statements disproved.

The moment is now arrived for removing the dark veil woven by impostors. We shall exhibit the facts as they actually occurred, and prove the truth of our statements by authentic documents; and thus will the people of England, and the lovers of freedom in all countries, be enabled to judge with impartiality of the men who figured in the late political Revolution of Spain, and be induced to refrain from augmenting the afflictions of those who did every thing in their power to prevent so fatal an issue.

It would be necessary to enter into much detail, in order to explain the means employed to ruin the Constitution in the space of three years and a half, and to give a victorious refutation of the opinion which supposes the Spanish people did not desire that system of liberty. Occasions will not be wanting to undertake this task; at present it is sufficient to observe, that in the year 1820 the Constitution was consolidated in the course of two months without resistance, though the Servites were then possessed of all the power of the government, and that to destroy the constitution it required all the gold of the Holy Alliance, all the efforts of fanaticism, a foreign army of 100,000 men, six months' campaign, and the defection of the principal Generals to whom the defence of their country and liberty had been intrusted.

We shall not dwell longer on this topic, but proceed to our more immediate subject. The occurrences at Seville are already well known—those which gave occasion to the apathy of the last ministers, who tolerated a similar apathy in General Villacampa, notwithstanding the serious remonstrances made by the Cortes in secret sittings. It was found necessary to withdraw to Cadiz; and that measure was carried into effect, contrary to the will of Ferdinand—a Regency being created solely for the time of that removal. The Cortes moved in the space of forty-eight hours, and though the Deputies received no allowances for their journey, and were exposed to the most iniquitous depredations, they re-assembled to the number of one hundred and ten, on the 16th of June, and held a sitting, in consequence of which the King was restored to the full exercise of his constitutional powers. In order that the English government might not adopt an erroneous opinion respecting the intentions of the Cortes, intelligence of the king's restoration was immediately transmitted by the Spanish ministry to the Ambassador of his Britanic majesty, who had stopped at Seville. Sir Wm. A'Court, however, did not repair to Cadiz—a circumstance which gave encouragement to the supposition, that from that moment the British government had broken off its friendly relations with Spain; and the prevalence of this opinion greatly augmented the perilous situation of the constitutional government. It is easy to conceive how this occurrence must have had an extraordinary influence, both in emboldening the Serviles, and discouraging the constitutionalists; more especially when the French had the power of obstructing all communication throughout the country, and could give to this event whatever colour might best suit their purpose. We shall abstain from further comment, and lay before the reader, in No 2 the explanation given by his Britanic majesty's minister on this point.

It was of immense importance to the maintenance of public spirit, and the defence of the sacred cause of liberty, that the British government, since it took no direct part in the support of that cause, should continue its good offices for the re-establishment of peace on reasonable and honorable terms, and that the conduct of its minister should not afford ground for interpretations unfavorable to the constitutional government: for this reason the accompanying Note, No. 3, was on the 20th July addressed to the Ambassador. Neither this note, nor others more energetic and expressive, which were afterwards despatched, expressly soliciting the mediation of England, produced any sensible effect; either in the way of advice or encouragement to the constitutionalists, who now regarded themselves as abandoned by the whole world, while the enemy persuaded the Spaniards that all the powers of Europe were against them. Notwithstanding that the Cortes found themselves in this unfortunate situation, they never belied their principles, and were always ready to make any possible sacrifice, rather than fail in their duty, or do any thing that might scandalize their cause. With these feelings they concluded on the 6th of August their ordinary session, after having invested the government with all the powers which the ministers thought necessary for maintaining the honor and independence of the nation. Though, according to the constitution, the Deputies after the 6th of August had no reason to suppose they ought to assemble again and deliberate, and were not bound to continue in Cadiz, they imposed upon themselves the law of residing in that city, lest the government should consider it necessary to summon them as Cortes Extraordinary. We are not aware, that in passing this law, any of the 118 deputies, who had at length arrived in Cadiz, were absent; for only two were wanting in the last sittings, and they probably could assign some legitimate cause for not being present. Having their property confiscated by the decree of the Regency, receiving no part of their allowance from the national treasury, and plundered of their property on leaving Seville, the members of the Cortes submitted to the most severe privations. How unjust, then, is it to rob them of their honor, which is the only wealth they now possess, and which they have preserved at so great a sacrifice?

When the Cortes terminated their ordinary session on the 6th of August, the defence of Cadiz presented an aspect sufficiently flattering. The enemy had been defeated in the sortie of the 16th of July; the stimulus of private interest was sufficient to discover the means of introducing provisions, so that no want was experienced, nor any other inconvenience than the rise of prices; the besieged army, though small in number, was animated by an excellent spirit, and the people of Cadiz manifested a devoted zeal for liberty.

Fresh disasters and reverses soon put to the proof the virtues of the constitutionalists. Ballasteros encamped with that brilliant army, in which the nation had placed its last hope; and the Trocadero was taken by surprise in the night of the 30th of August. Previously, on the 7th of the same month, the Duke of Angouleme had addressed the King, the letter No. 4. to which Ferdinand VII replied, as in No. 5. At the same time the government addressed to the British minister, the note included in No. 6. The answer of the British minister stated that the Duke of Angouleme would not admit the mediation of England, and that he had despatched a courier to his court, from which he had received no reply during the whole of the following month of September.

On the 6th of September, the government convoked the Cortes Extraordinary, and submitted to them an account of the state of the nation in terms which were briefly reported in the Cadiz papers. Among the documents presented by the government, was the accompanying paper, No. 1. which comprehends the report of a Junta of Generals on the 31st of August, stating that the defence of Cadiz was very difficult, and attended with great risk. The ministers proposed that the Cortes should hold a secret meeting on this report; but the Cortes, desirous of giving complete publicity to their decisions, resolved to discuss it in a public sitting. This was the resolution of the secret sitting—see No. 7. Nothing could be expected from the cortes except grants of further powers, or contributions in men and money; but as every grant in their power had been already made, there was now nothing to be done but to acknowledge the communication; but at the same time the Deputies earnestly urged the ministers to exert themselves with energy in increasing the means of defence, and preserving the honor and independence of the nation. On the 9th of September the government convoked the cortes for another secret sitting, the nature of which is explained in No. 8. The cortes also passed, in a public sitting, the resolution which does them so much honor, on the opinion of the nation, and the rules which the government ought to observe in its conduct. It is not necessary to say more on this resolution, as it has already appeared in the public journals.

No. 9 contains the account of the third secret sitting for which the cortes were convoked by the government on the 18th of September. On this occasion the cortes found no business to transact, but the government gave the assurance of having done all that had been recommended.

Afterwards on the 23rd, the French squadron stood in to attack Cadiz, sending ahead a sloop which threw twelve pound bombs, eleven tartans and bomb vessels, which fired nine pound grenades, and fifteen gun boats, carrying thirty six pounders. They had in reserve twenty other armed vessels to support the combat and their whole fleet, with troops for disembarkation, was in motion. It is impossible to describe the valor and enthusiasm which were on this occasion displayed by the garrison the national militia, and the people of Cadiz. In the batteries most exposed to the enemy's fire it was necessary to dismiss the peasants, who crowded to work the artillery, or to perform any service to which they could be applied, because the number thus collected embarressed the operations. The heavy fire which the enemy kept up during three hours and half, only served to prove that their efforts were at that time made in vain, and to demonstrate what men are capable of performing when they fight in the cause of freedom. The enemy was compelled to abandon his enterprize with the loss of 3 large and three small boats; and of the whole of his flotilla, including the reserve, there remained only eleven vessels in a serviceable condition. Eight were obliged to be towed into port.

The inhabitants of Cadiz manifested the purest joy; they mutually acknowledged each other to be worthy of the holy cause they were defending; all acquired new courage to oppose the besiegers whenever it might be necessary. All promised themselves a happy result, and trusted that they would, by their firmness, subdue the French; more particularly when, after the disgraceful loss of the point of Santi Petri, they daily beheld boats entering, laden, not only with necessary provisions, but also with fruits and articles of luxury, of which there was always abundance. Who could have believed that, after a lapse of eight days, without any renewal of hostilities, all those well-founded hopes were to vanish?

Some Generals and Ministers, who had been constantly declaring that the defence was impossible, as if apprehending the failure of their prophecies, when they saw that the bombardment, far from intimidating the defenders of Cadiz, served only to inflame their courage, insisted the more urgently on the impossibility of maintaining resistance, and by their language and conduct induced some corps of the army to consider themselves as sold, and to fail in their discipline. Thereupon the General-in-Chief addressed to the Ministry the despatch No. 11, and the Government convoked the Extraordinary Cortes; in a secret sitting to which a report of this circumstance was made, painting in dismal colours the situation of Spain, which apparently afforded no hope of remedy, nor even the prospect of matters continuing in the same state for many days longer.—This measure of the government was very disagreeable to the Deputies of the Cortes, who were of opinion that the situation of Cadiz was not so desperate as had been described by the Ministers. They observed, such communications were useless, since the Cortes had no power to remedy the evils; that nothing had been demanded of them which they had not conceded; and that they were convinced the repetition of the extraordinary sittings would afford evil-disposed persons an opportunity of inventing tales calculated to throw a discredit on the national representation, and to chill patriotic enthusiasm. For this reason, after having made strong remonstrances to the Ministers, the Cortes gave them great displeasure by declaring that they were not satisfied with the communication which had just been presented to them. This appears from the extracts from the Report of the fourth Secret Sitting, which is hereto annexed under No. 10, the sitting having been held on the 25th of October. No's. 14 and 15 include the first measures adopted by the Government on the receipt of the General-in-Chief's despatch.

On the 25th of September the Government, which had shortly before felt such serious displeasure, again convoked the Extraordinary Cortes, to present to them the opinion which is heretofore subjoined under No. 12, signed by all the Ministers. Many of the deputies were not summoned to the secret sitting which was held for this object. Only 82 were present, others being involuntary absent, whose votes might have had an influence in causing the subject to be publicly discussed. Notwithstanding that several remonstrated against this secret discussion, yet it was agreed on by a very few votes; and a committee was appointed, which was to present its opinion on the following day, as appears from the minute of this secret sitting, which is subjoined under No. 13.

On the following day, the 27th, was held the 6th and last secret sitting, in which the committee appointed to examine the proposition of the Government presented two reports, the one signed by the majority, which is subjoined under No 16, and the other signed by the minority, subjoined under No. 17. The first report being put to the vote, as the regulations require, it was approved by 70 votes against 34, who inclined in preference to the report of the minority. The document No. 18, contains the names of the Deputies who approved the report of the majority; and the document No. 19 contains the names of those who voted against it, because they inclined in favor of the minority. From that period the Cortes did not, and could not, hold another sitting, because the Government did not convoke them for that purpose; but the Deputies remained at Cadiz until, on the 1st of October, they learned, without any preliminary information, that the King had embarked for Puerto Santa Maria, and they were thus left only to deplore the misfortunes of their country.

Upon these facts two very important observations immediately occur. First, that the assertion of the flight of the Deputies previous to the departure of the King, is absolutely false; for, on the contrary, several have fallen victims to their firmness, in not quitting Cadiz. It is proved by the documents No's. 18 and 19. that at the last sitting there were 107 present. Don Cayetano Valdez was absent, fulfilling his duties of Commandant General; Latre, in the exercise of his functions of Governor; Infante was with the army of the Isla; Grases was a prisoner; Riego and Pumarejo were with the army; Zulueta had gone to Gibraltar on a commission of the Government, and with the permission of the Cortes; and Gomosa and the Duke del Parque were seriously ill: thus the number of those who did not fail in their duty amounts to 116.

The second observation that suggests itself is, that the Cortes neither prostituted themselves, restored absolute power, nor authorised the late absurd measures of the Government. We are persuaded that no one can blame the conduct of the thirty-four, because they wished to support the vote in No. 17; and besides, if the vote approved by the seventy three, be impartially examined, no just ground of censure will be found, nor will it serve to excuse the ministers or government for so inconsiderately and rashly adopting the resolution of delivering up the King. It is true that the Government spoke of that, as may be seen in the Exposition, N.o. 12; but it is equally true that the allusion indicated something remote, and an extreme case still very distant. The following expressions, employed by the Government, are remarkable: "Without prejudice to continue to make the efforts which are within its power;"—"may be able to adopt in its case;"—and "previously deriving the greatest possible advantage in favour of the nation and the inhabitants and defenders of this island." By these professions, the Government imposed on itself obligations which have not been fulfilled, and times and circumstances are referred to which did not arrive, since on the 1st of October, they were the same as on the 27th of September. Thus the Cortes could not be accused, if they concurred in the measure of the Government. If, after this observation, the resolution of the majority be examined, it will be found that it does not extend to what the Government required, nor to any thing except to charge the Government to do every thing possible for the benefit of the nation, when nothing more could really be done but giving this recommendation.

It cannot be necessary to enter upon a formal refutation of those who blame the Cortes for not dismissing or punishing the Generals and Ministers, for no manner of the defence, &c. The Spanish Constitution did not authorise the Cortes to extend its powers to such objects; and the members of the Extraordinary Cortes were reduced merely to pronouncing "yes," or "no," on the propositions submitted by the ministry in the King's name. It may, however, been asked, why they did not assume the power they did not possess, in order to save the country? To this it may be answered, that to enable the Cortes to exceed their powers, a new revolution would have been necessary; that in such a character and representation would have possessed no weight; that with the authority they might have possessed, they could not have relied on success; and that then they might with justice have been severely blamed for having overstepped their powers.

Let us hope that impartial men, on a perusal of this clear and correct account, will acknowledge the Spanish Cortes have possessed honour firmness and virtue worthy of a better fate; while they will detest the calumniators, whose passions might have led them to conceive a different opinion.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Extract from a Sermon on Domestic Happiness by the Rev. William Jay.

Oh! what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home!

See the traveller—does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance, it quickens him to diligence, it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished and his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journies, and helps the promise which causes him to sing "Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy tabernacle and not sin." O the joyful reunion of a divided family—the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence.

Behold the man of science—He has finished the labour and painfulness of research—closes his volume—smooths his wrinkled brow—leaves his study—and tables himself stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes and mingles with the diversions of his children

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play a childish part;
But bends his stately reck to play the boy,
Unseen the youth takes pleasure in, to please his joy."

Take the man of trade—What recommends him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? What retains him for so many hours of tedious employment? By and by the season of leisure will arrive; he will behold the desire of his eyes and the children of his love, for which he resigns his ease; and in their welfare and smiles he will find his recompence.

Yonder comes the labourer—He has borne the burden and heat of the day; the descending sun has released him from toil: and he is hastening home to repose. Halfway down the lane, at the door of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him. One he carries and one he leads. The companion of his bosom is ready to furnish him with his plain past. See his toilworn countenance assume an air of cheerfulness! his hardships forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he feels satisfied. The evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden—eats again and retires to rest! and "the sleep of a labouring man is sweet whether he eat little or much." Inhabitant of this lowly dwelling! who can be indifferent to thy comfort? Peace be to this house!

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor."

SHORT SPEECHES.

"The old blunt commander at Cadiz," says Seldon, in his table talk, "said well of himself a good orator, who, having to say something to his soldiers, (which he was forced to do) made them a speech to this purpose: "What a shame will it be, you English that feed upon good beef, to let the scurvy Spaniards beat you, that eat nothing but oranges and lemons." With this we may class the speech, more remarkable for spirit than its elegance, addressed by a commandant of a local regiment in Lincashire to a lady, on presenting the colours to his corps: "Madam, we receive them with gratitude; and when defend 'em we will with fortitude; and if ever we are called into actual sarvice, and t' *colors* are shot away, we'll bring t' *powes* (poles) back again." The following address of La Rochejacquelin to his soldiers is one of the finest specimens of the kind ever: "If I advance, follow me; if I flinch, kill me."